NEWS FROM MEXICO.

THE FRENCH ADMIRAL AT SABRIFICIOS.

The British Minister said to have Demanded his Passports.

Capture of Alvarado by the Church Party.

DILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE INTERIOR,

The steamship Tennessee, Capt. Forbes, arrived at Ne Orleans on the evening of the 11th inst., from Vera Cruz, without notice of her being in the river having been previously given, in consequence of the Belize telegraph line

She brings dates from the capital to the 6th and Vera Gruz to the 8th inst , and the following passengers:—Mrs. Remmeken and son, Mrs. Mejia, Mr. Keaing, Mr. Critten den, Sr. Paso, and ten in the steerage.

When the Tennessee left Vora Cruz there were no fo

iness at Vera Cruz was dull, and all was quiet. The French and Spanish fleets were still anchored a

The Tennessee experienced heavy northers during the

whole passage to New Orleans.

OUR CITY OF MEXICO CORRESPONDENCE. CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 6, 1858.

Prospects of European Intervention—The Visit of the French Admiral Penaud—Position of the Forces in the West— What Miramon Offers to Do-Plans of the Constitutional Bath Bands of Pinto Robbers-Expedition against Ve a Gruz - More Spaniards Murdered - English Relations with Mexico-Conducta for the Coast under French Protes tion—State of the Foreign Exchanges—Proposed Move ment for Robles—Pardon of Convicted Conspirators, &c. Sossip is now about equally divided between our interwars and the menaces from without, although, if any thing, foreign relations absorb the greater amount of discossion, both in public and private. The government press are cantious in their advocacy of European interven ion fearing to excite the masses too much against the Cachufines, who are almost universally hated by the shape of extolling Nicaragua for proposing to make a breaty with England, by which the latter is to protect that republic against the North Americans in general and the Albasters in particular. The mission of M. Felix Belly is praised, although this is carefully done, without any alluto the game of M. de Gabriac, in Mexico, which in reali by has a thousand times greater importance. The Monroe mid that "the French fleet comes here to keep the North Americans from interfering in the affairs of Mexico." It has been announced here, on what is called "good author My," that France has loaned Spain fifty millions of dol hars to attempt the re-conquest of Mexico, and the govern ment organs speak of the Spanish invasion, if attempted papers kick up a great smoke about the designs of the eralists to call in the protection of the detested North

The exact object of Admiral Penaud's visit to Mexico with a fleet disproportionately large for the necessities of commerce, is not as yet publicly known here. All the manager-in-chief in the national palace of Mexico that he drew up the representation made to France and that he is the chief supporter of the present government: that he openly declares, in the streets of this capital, that his government supports his views, and that be is now in high spirits on account of the arrival of the French and Spanish fleets at Vera Cruz. The reader may be able to draw a satisfactory conclusion from these facts. To me it seems clear that Admiral Penaud's visit is for some other purpose than to collect a bill for a little over \$100,000 due against the Custom House of Vera Cruz. The announcement in the French papers that he comes " to exact guarantees for the future" may have some import. exact guarantees for the future? may have some import.
What kind of guarantees can be given by Mexico at this moment, when her territory is in the possession of two parties that appear to have no power to reconcile their own troubles, let alone those the nation has with other countries? Again, which party is Admiral Penaud to deal with? If he treats with Juarez at Vera Cruz he must recognise him as the executive; and if he will not recognise Juarez as the executive; and if he will not recognise Juarez as the executive; and if he will not recognise him as the executive; and if he will not recognise him as the executive, he will be forced to wait until the port of Vera Cruz changes hands, or until the government in this capital tumbles over, and Juarez or somente hook very shallow, view them as we may.

The Spanish invasion of itself has no importance, and opinion differs as to whether Spain does commence hostilities to differ as to whether Spain does commence hostilities to will not be difficult then to fix the complicity of Prance. The coming month must develope the mysteries that now invest the movements of France and the threats of Spain.

Americans, in order to hide their own designs of getting

sonarchy or append it to Old Spain.

etection and aid from Europe to turn this country into

Prace. The coming month must develope the mysteries that now invest the movements of France and the threats of Spain.

Internally public attention is anxiously turned upon Guadalajara. By letters received here from General Miramen, the positions of the forces in that quarter are pretty well known. Dego lade has some 6,000 men on the Guadalajara side of the Puente Cabieron, in the city and at the bridge, Blance has something like 1,200 men on this side. All told, the federalists have in that quarter between 8,000 and 9,000 men. Miramon and Marquez have by this time united their forces, and have altogether something over 6,000 men. It will be seen, therefore, that the government forces are numerically the weaker by some 3,000. Miramon has promised to actack on the 5th instant; I suppose the bridge first, and the city next, if he carries the bridge. He is a daring fellow and makes no count of his men, and I think it highly probable be will carry the bridge, although it is equally probable that his less must be very heavy, as the bridge will be defended by an American officer, who gained considerable celebrity in the siege and taking of Guadalajara.

In the list letter of Miramon to the government, he says that on the 17th 19st. we shall either have news of his destin or of his complete triumph over his enemy at Guadalajara. Be can be excused for this little bit of military sentimentality when it is known that he has lately been married, and that his young wife is now in the camp with him, spending the honeymon. The 8th, the day on which he promises to attack, is his wife's Saint's day, and he has promised to make it notorious in the history of his country. He will, therefore, go to battle that day with the enthuslasm of a martyr, and will try to infuse the same spirit into his solders. The day on which he defeated Vidaurri, at Ahualulco, was his own Saint's day (St. Michael), and he has sworn to make the Day of Conception so notorious as that in the army of Mexico. If he wins, taking the superiority of his enemy i

ing as—the Presidency. However, I do not believe that if he lones the battle he will be stupid enough to blow his own brains out.

The plans of the federalists, so far as I can learn, are good, and if they carry them out there is a strong probability that Miramon will he completely used up, and the government forces in the interior entirely dispersed. Begoliado is to occupy the city with the larger part of his forces. Colonel Cheesman (an American), with about 1,500 men, is to hold the bridge as long as possible, and afterwards to secure his safe retreat to the city and blow up the bridge after the main body of Miramon's forces, with the artillery, have passed. Binco and Astroga are then to catch those ouths side of the bridge, and after destroying them come upin the rear of Miramon and hold him to the combat with Devilado. If half of these plans are carried out, Miramon's less must be severe before he can attack the city, and Degoliado should be able to finish both them and their general in a short time. But no safe conjectures/can be made regarding the result of this promised trial? arms. From past experience, I incline to the belief that Miramon stands a good chance of being partially victoryos. The next mai should carry you the full particular.

The accuments of other parties attract little of our at-

lief the Miramon stands a good chance of being partially victorius. The next mail should carry you the full particular.

The accements of other parties attract little of our attention; but, nevertheless, they have really great importance in flustrating the feeble kicks of this dying empire. The bants of pintos are gradually moving to the higher lands. A Tasco a party of them fell in with some forcing more, who, not fancying their unclean skins and the libera way they have of cutting the throats of white people an appropriating their property, gave them a drubbing thich they are likely to heed for some time Except the little mishap, the pintos have carried everything before them in the Cuernavaca district. They continue sackine, pillaging and murdering as they pass along. For the pest veck Vilalva, with some of the best of the pintos, has be possession of Miraffores, a place near this city, and in the valley of Mexico. The government a few days since somout a force to operate against them, but it returned without being stracked.

Several other small bands have possession of points on the hills surrousing this valley, and still other bandsere reving about should list the force to put an observation, and they are therefore likely to continue until the federalists triumph, and then will only be atopped so long as those brigand chiefs are, wranging in the palace for preferment. So soon as they are refused employment under the party they now profess to light for, they will take to the field again and shout "reignon" or anything else that will give a political character to their acus of outrage and rebetery.

The city of Puebla was threatened a few days since by

Alatriete, but he has run off with his roving band, and hyletters received last night I learn that the people of the
Ciris an city of Puebla again breaths free.
Cobes' expedition against Vera Grez is not satisfying
rul in expectation. It is believed here very generally
that the sloge of Vera Cruz will be delayed until the result
is known from Guadalajara. If Miramon remains in the interior Vera Cruz will be attacked vigorously by the forces
under Cobes.

New here exceed here of severe disturbances in the

terior Vera Cruz will be attacked vigorously by the forces ander Cobos.

News has reached here of severe disturbances in the State of Garaca, growing out of the threatened Spanish invasion. In a previous etter I gave you particulars of demoustrations made against all foreigners—less the Yankees—on account of the threatened European intervention. It is reported that since those demonstrations several Spaniards have been mobbed to death. The condition of Rughsh relations with Mexico has not improved since my last letter, and it seems certain that a suspension of relations must take place. The British Minister is told, in reply to his protests and demands, that M. de Gabriac, French Minister, differs with him (the British Minister) in opinion," and this is considered good reason by the government of Mexico to refuse to comply with the protests and demands of the British Minister Mr. Otway. This must strike you as a nice way for a government to manage its foreign relations. An old friend of mine, who knows semi-thing of these people, compare their cabinet councils to a junt of monkeys; and certainly in their aphress and defined on mine, who knows semi-thing of these people, compare their cabinet councils to a junt of monkeys; and certainly in their aphress and defined on mine, who knows semi-thing of these people, compare their cabinet councils to a junt of monkeys; and certainly in their aphress and defined on mine, who knows semi-thing of these people, compare their cabinet councils to a junt of monkeys; and certainly in their aphress and defined on mine, who knows semi-thing of these people, compare their cabinet councils to a junt of monkeys; and certainly in their aphress and defined on the series government.

A conducta is advertised to leave here to day for the

Napoleon III. is now their model, and it is for that reason that M. de Gabriac has full sway with the present government.

A conducta is advertised to leave here to day for the pert of Mecanibo. This port you will be at a loss to find on your most extensive maps, or in any of the many arancels of Mexico. It is a creation of M. de Gabriac, and is that part of the beach of Vera Cruz opposite which the French fleet is now anchored. Gabriac has offered his flag to make the escort to this conducta during its passage to Mecanibo, and I regret to hear that for a time the British Minister thought favorably of lending the English flag for the purpose of greater protection; but he certainly will not put his foot into such a sad position. The object of this conducta is to put money into the exchequer of the government of Zuroaga, and sending it off to the French fleet at Mocambo is to rob the federalists of Vera Cruz of what properly bolongs to them for the export dues. This conducta I do not believe will take much money, as the majority of the merchants here are not willing to pay all the duties of circulation and exportation and the per cents for escort, and expose their money under the guns of Vera Cruz, to be seized as contraband.

Exchange on Vera Cruz sells at 13 per cent premium.

and exportation and the per cents for escort, and expose their money under the guns of Vera Cruz, to be seized as contraband.

Exchange on Vera Cruz sells at 13 per cent premium. The same rate holds for money in the United States and Ingland. It is a fraction higher on France, and Spanish bills are worth from 15 to 18. These rates are sufficient to induce people to ship their specie if the risks were not too great. The amount of money now accumulated here and in Guanajuate cannot be less than from \$5,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and all long since everdue in Europe from the commerce of the country. But, with the high rates of exchange, the urgent demands of creditors, and the great prospects of speculation, I doubt if \$1,000,000 will effer for the conducta advertised for to-day. Last night no money had been sent in, and it is therefore probable that the conducta will not be sent offer several days yet, and it is possible not at all.

With all this money in our strong boxes the greatest distress prevails here. Never, in the history of this country, were the poor artisans so destitute of employment and bread.

A tew hights since a pronunciamiento was arranged for Robles, but it fell through, for what cause I cannot learn as yet. It may have been all a sham, but I believe there was something in it. Many reports are in circulation regarding this intended movement. The most startling is that a declaration of war against Spain was to have been the first act of Robles. The disposition which was to have been made of Lerdo, Juarez, &c., is funnly reported. The gentlemen named were to have been sent abroad as Ministers, and Blance, the sacrilegious robber of the cathodral at Moreira, was to have been made Minister of Finance. What a puttel. However, this movement, if it had any foundation, was sufficiently as ever.

I learn from a gentlemna jost down from Guadalajara, that that place presents a most foriorn appearance. The city has become a deserted ruib.

The executions of those who were convicted of having to do with the gre

The executions of those who were convicted of having to do with the great conspiracy of September last, which was set for the morning of the 20th inst., did not come off. The executive was pleased to show its elemency on the morning of the day of execution. Many rumors are affoat as to the cause of this pardon. Many rumors are affoat of that class of society who could by any chance carry out a plot if they had thought of it, and, moreover, that the persons convicted were to be treated so more for a display than any thing else. Still, with all this, I think if the poor foreigner had been alone, or had had another foreigner with him, the case would have gone to extremes. One report is that the government got scared, fearing a movement on the part of some foreign artisans to rescue poor Fabri, if he were taken to the stake to be executed This certainly was talked of in a public manner, but of the pardoe.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.
[From El Progreso, of Vera Cruz, Dec. 7, translated for the New York Heraut.]

The British Minister, Mr. Otway, has addressed, through Senor Castilio y Llanzas, a very sharp note to Presiden Zuicaga, wherein he demands that General Miramon shall be dismissed from his command, or if this should be refused he asks for his passports.

On the evening of last Saturday there disembarked in our port a detachment of the contingent of troops from

On the evening of last Saturday there disembarked in our port a detachment of the contingent of troops from Yucatan, amounting to seventy four men, well equipped and in an entirely satisfactory condition. Those valiant and leval defenders of legality and constitutional order, after having assisted the liberals of Chiapas and Tabasco in destroying the factions government, will increase the forces of this capital, and by their firm resolution and courage contribute to the heroic defence of Vera Cviz, which, perhaps, is vainly waiting for the rebellious horders of the bandit Cobes and Echeagaray.

His Excellency Governor Don Manuel Gutterez Zamora, in return of a visit which Admiral Penaud, of the French squairon, had made him, went on board the flag ship and was received with the customary salutes, which the fortress of Uloa answered. Whatever may be the object which brought the French admiral and the French squairon anchored at Sacrificios to our waters, we are granified to see the question opened with acts of civility which to a certain measure explain how the French government understands international rights.

On the evening of the 3d instant the British steamer Trent got up steam and sailed to the island of Sacrificios, where she dropped her anchor. This is a novelty which has caused a great deal of remark, considering that these packets, in their ordinary voyages from Havana to this nort, are never accustomed to deviate from their route; besides, she had on board as passengers two Mexicans expelied from the republic. Is this the beginning of some new instory of transhipments under the rule of international law?

Connova, Nov. 28, 1858.

To His Excellency the Minister of War.—

ternational law?

Condova, Nov. 28, 1858.

To His Excision the Minister of War.—

On the morning of the 26th instant, Commander Castanninga, with about four hundred men, pronounced in Aivariado in favor of the supreme government of Mexico; the consequence of which was to prohibit the departure for that point of several vessels which lay in Vera Cruz freighted with goods and families, who were to leave the heroic city; and besides, extraordinary orders were sent from Vera Cruz to the escort and political prisoners, who are en route from Tabasco to Vera Cruz, and were to pass through Aivarado, to cause them to change their course.

The French Vice-Admiral arrived the day before yesterday at Sacrificios, and disapproved the conduct observed by the captain in command of the squadron, who had entered into negotiations with the government of Vera Cruz, and it seems had even considered the differences as settled, throwing all the fault on the government of Mexico.

The Vice-Admiral ordered the French Consul of Vera CORDOVA, Nov. 28, 1858.

fexico.

The Vice-Admiral ordered the French Consul of Vera The Vice Admiral ordered the French colored a note caching, for any reason whatsoever, a note with that government.

As regards Alvarado, I gave certain orders. To meet all events I have ordered the way offices not to be closed before your Excellency has answered me.

J. M. COBOS.

J. M. COBOS.

The following order was published in Mexico:—

His Excellency the Minister of Finances, under date of yesterday, issued the following order:—

At the solicitation of different merchants of this city, his Excellency the Provisional President was pleased to decree that on the 3d of next Documber a conducta of money, cestined for Mocambo or Aivarado, under the competent escort, will leave this city, in view whereof the duties of circulation and exportation must be paid at the custom office of the capital.

escort, will heave the city, in view whereof the duties of circulation and exportation must be paid at the custom effice of this capital.

This I declare to you by supreme order, that you may communicate it in the usual terms.

The public is apprised of a for their knowledge.

God and Liberty! Maxico, November, 1858.

Merely on account of the indisposition of the Treasurer.

E. VILLALVA.

[From the N. O. Picayune, Dec. 13.]

A correspondent favors us with the following from Vera Cruz, under date of the 7th inst.:—

The walled city is still under siege, and for the last fortinght that siege has been made very close, from the fact that a strong force of government troops is said to be marching from the interior to invest it. There are here in garrison about 1,000 troops from the interior, and the National Guard, made up of the young men of the city, which makes the whole defensive force of Vera Cruz about two thousand strong. If these troops prove true, they can defend the city successfully, with the heavy batteries there are around the walls), against 7,000 or 8,000 Mexicans.

The very sudden and unexpected arrival here of a

can defend the city successfully, (with the heavy batteries there are around the walls), against 7,000 or 8,000 Mexicans.

The very suiden and unexpected arrival here of a French feet, under Admiral Penaud, consisting of the steamships Sucouf and Lucifer, and the brigs Mercurs and Olivier, with two others looked for daily; with the presence of a Spanish fleet, consisting of the steamship Colon, and the brigs Habanero, Valdez and Pelayo, while three others, the Cortez, Esperanza and Baylen, are expected soon, make things look quite warlike. Besides this, three British war vessels are daily looked for.

Madame Rumor is very busy in the city as to what all this array means, and none can give a satisfactory account. It is said that these fleets came to enforce the collection of the claims of citizens of the different countries they represent. This may be; but a lifty thousand pound power hydraulis press could aqueeze blood out of a turnip about as easily as forty may lifects could at present squeeze money out of either of the governments of Mexico. There is an active correspondence going on between Admiral Penaud, of the navy, and Mons. Gabriac, the French Minister at Mexico, which seems, to the knowing ones hereabouts, to indicate something more than the collection of the few thousand dollars now due to France. They take the very opportune arrival here of a Spanish and French fleet to mean a great deal more than dollars and cents. It is thought that Spain will soon declare war against Mexico, and at once proceed to blockate all the

cicipal Mexican ports is the Gulf, and that France will durin by to keep Uncle Sam from interfering in the mass, "while England will remain perfectly neutral, but ask at Sama and her great French ally—and whisper in ticle Sam's ear, "Where are your Monroe doctrine and our Ostend Convention?"

I must admit that from this "standpoint," as politicians sy, things look a little that way at this time; and if the Cultical States do not act in Mexican matters very prompty, as well as very firmly, the chances are decidedly in avor of Mexica becoming a monarchy, or something electric and aking the control of the control of

avor or Mexico becoming a monarchy, or something else very mean akin to it.

Gabriac, the Freuch Minister, is positively known to be the very soul of the Zeleaga government, and the Freuch Guizens throughout hiex to are very bitter against their amounts for it; in fact, they came near mobbing him at his own bouse a few days since.

President Buchanan's message is looked for with great address here as this time. It is hoped that Congress will find time to icok abroad among the nations of at least our own continent, and see what is going on. If members can see as far as Mexico just now, they will see a world night, and one that deeply interests every American cutson. The United States ment act very soon in the settlement of Mexical adains, or else stand aside and let some other Power act. They cannot much longer act the "dog in the manger."

Conversion of Sailing Ships into War Steam ers-Letter from Commander Walker, U.

S. Navy. In France and in England the question of adapting the screw" to their fleets of sail ships, and more particalarly to their old "line of battle" ships, has awakened the deepest interest, and has been discussed in all its bearings; and in both countries great efforts have been made to ascertain how this could be effected at the least ex pense, without injury to the sailing qualities or other capacities of the ship and to determine the best general

plan for the necessary alterations. After a series of most careful experiments made at the naval station, Rochfort, it was found that there were insurmountable obstacles to placing an engine of six hundred and fifty horse power on board a "hundred gun

Austerlitz, a ship of the same class, then on the stocks at Cherbourg; but after the maturest consideration, a boord composed of captains, constructors, and engineers, was compelled to decide that this could not be done under any reasonable conditions; that

gineers, was compelled to decide that this could not be done under any reasonable conditions; that it would be necessary to cut her in two, and lengthen her floor; that her stern feame moust be taken down and rebuilt, and that, after all, these great and outly alterations promised no satisfactory resont.

In consequence of this unfavorable report, the Minister of Marine, Duces, directed that an engine of five hundred horse power about he substituted for that of sax hundred and flay horse power, which it had been intended to place on board the Austerlitz, in order to ascertain if with this engine of less weight and displacement, and without any reduction in her battery, spars, or other equipments, it was possible to attain a speed of not less than four and a half knots under steam. The attempt to execute the order of the Minister was carefully made, and the stern of the ship was entirely rebuilt (with a "well") at the cost of \$5,009 francs, but it was found quite impossible to comply with all his requirements in regard to the armsment and equipment of the ship.

I cannot give any very minute detail of all the particulars in which it was found necessary to deviate from the plan of the Minister, but I ascertained on the spect that her battery had been reduced to eighty-eight gons, her munitions of war diminished one fourth, and her spurs and sails cut down to those of a sixty gun ship; that she cannot stow more than one menth's water and two months' supply of other provisions; and that she has been so lightened by the removal of one hundred tons of balls and eighteen tons of cables and auchors, as to render her stability under sail, after the consumption of her coal, highly problematical.

The expediency of alternia, a ship so as to enable her to carry a propeller, with a reasonable prospect of increasing her general efficiency, is a question of far wore importance to the government, as they have a great number of large vessels that can perhaps be made available in no caler way; and their supply of ship timber is

they would be most valuable adjuncts in the defence of our bays and harbors. I, therefore, sir, can see no reason for following the example of the French and British in this particular. There is nothing to prevent us, in the construction of a navy, from taking advantage of all the improvements that science and experience may develope, and applying them to new ships designed with special reference to their introduction.

troductions the construction of a perfect man-of-war-would thus be approached under the most favorable circumstances, and with the best prospect of solution; and we should avoid the great expense of making extensive modifications in our old inliks, without any reasonable hope of a satisfactory result.

Unfortunately, sir, no strong national pride demands for our navy the watchful care, the liberal and steaffast support essential not only to its pre-eminence, but to its preminence upon the main.

ration of the world.

Content with such displays, we sluggishly relapse, and permit our rivals again to excel us in the race, and tecempel us often to resort to them for instruction, even in less often to resort to distinct, the very rediments of the very rediments of W. M. W.

Spiritual Knavery-Judge Edmonds on the Threatened Exposures of Dr. Hatch.

If my religious belief is to be, in spite of me, thus the frequent subject of discussion in the newspapers, I think I have a right at least to the use of their columns so far as o correct the errors into which they are so prone to fail in regard to it.

When the Boston Courier, and the Journal of Commerce, following in its train, pronounced me "stupidly idiotic and insane;" when the New York Times imputes to me the incapacity to discover fallacies in my own reasoning Exchange accuses me of self-stultification in my arguments-I will not trouble myself to reply, because my life and my discourses are open to the public, and all can judge for themselves; and I have no fear but that the judgment will in the end be right. But when you declare, as you did in your Sunday paper, that "Judge Ed-

monos, it is said, wavers in his belief," you are taking the responsibility of making an assertion which is entirely without fromtation, and which I alone can refute.

In no one respect am I wavering, or have I wavered, in my belief in spiritualism. That belief, being founded on over eight years' careful investigation, cannot be made to waver by the pretended exposures of knaves or fools—and unhappily we also are subject to the iot of humanity in having such among us—nor by the denunciations of those who have never investigated, and whose every word exposes their ignorance of the subject they venture to cendemn.

I am, unhappily—if you please so be call, it are constituted.

who have never investigated, and whose every word exposes their ignorance of the subject they centure to cenderon.

I am, unhappily—if you please so to call it—so constituted that I cannot refuse to testimony its due weight, nor can I belive that he who is unable to receive evidence can arrive at a sembler concusion than he who does. The condemnation of the ignorant does not, therefore, came my belief to waver. But when you shall show me, out of the hundreds of thousands who are or have been believers in sprittall intercourse, one single candid man who has given the subject a careful, patient examination, and pronounced it unfounded, thee I may begin to "waver," but not till then. And until some such one shall arise among us I beg you not to be so hasty in impating the weakness to me.

I know full well that we are getting to be so numerous that regues find it to their profit to proy upon the weak smong us. I know, too, that where we due one man too sceptical we find ten too credulods. The pulpit, in its ignorance of man's nature after death, has long been inculating the idea of a marvellous mental and meral change, and new inquiries, taking up the idea, and fascinated by the reality which is proved to them, take it for granted that the intercourse must be perfect and reliable. The press, embracing the same notion, denounces the intercourse entirely, because not always to be relied upon.

We sprittualists are in no coapect responsible for this deliasion. We are ever warring upon it. I have over and over again spoken and written against it. I have published and distributed a good many thousands of a tract entitled "The Uncertainty of Sprittual intercourse." I have within a few weeks between in this city and Bultimore on the subject, and I have assistaously accorded to induce people to look at the subject rationally and calasty, and not with creditity or fananceam.

In this self-imposed task of mine the press can greatly rid, and I rejoice, therefore, to find you willing to give room in your columns for the appear

in the name of all that is juneaute reasonate, thay, let come.

Such exposures may terrify the knaves among us, and check the fanatics; but they can no more stop the onward progress of our faith than you can arrest the sun-light in its flight. They can chasten and purify us, and teach us caution, but they cannot make us refuse to receive and to weigh such evidence as comes to us, and which has already convinced its millions, and is onward styl.

DECEMBER 20, 1868.

J. W. EDMONIS

Safety of the Steamship Ariel.

HER ARRIVAL AT HALIPAN SHORT OF FUEL PATAL
ACCIDENT TO MEE COMMANDER.
A telegraphic despatch to the Secretary of the Board of Inderwriters last evening anneumond the intelligence that the Vanderbilt steamship Ariel had put into Habfax, N. S., short of coal. With this news also comes the sad tidings of her commander's death. Captain Lodiow, it appears, was killed by a heavy sea which struck the steamer on the 8th instant. The Ariel left Havre via Southampton on the 1st instant, and was therefore over sincteen days in getting to Halifax.

The despatch announces her safety as folio =s :-Bosros, Roc. 20, 1853.

To E. Walter, Secretary Board of Under sectors.—
Steamsh p Ariel put into Halifax this P. M. short of coal.
Captain Ludlow killed by a heavy sea, which struck the
ship Dec. 8. Will leave for New York to morrow.

The sad death of Captain Ludion will be deeply de plored by a large circle of friends in this city, where he was long and favorably known as one of the best sailors that ever walked the deck of a ship. Captain Ladiov served his apprenticeship on board one of the Sandy Hook pilot boats, and for a number of years was engaged in piloting vessels in and out of New York harbor. Subse quently he was appointed to the command of the steam-ship Alabama, running between this city and Savannah. and continued in that trade up to the time he took charge of the Ariel. As a seaman he had few equals. Such was his reputation among merchants and others that when on a previous voyage (made some time in the month January last) the Ariel was averdue everal weeks, they never for a moment doubted the safety of the sup, well knowing that if there was a man alive who could save the Ariel Captain Ludiow was that person. Their confidence in his ability was not misplaced, for the vessel was saved and it was wholly owing to the skill and seamanship her commander that she was enabled to make a port of

Captain Ludiow was about fifty years of age.

The Transit Routes-Sailing of the Moses Taylor. DEPARTURE OF THE GUATEMALA COMMISSION IR. DON

ISTHMUS DIFFICULTIES-TRE STEAMING PROJECT THROUGH THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN—CAPTAIN NYE—NEW NAVAL ARRANGEMENTS AT SAN FRAN-CISCO—ORDERS SENT OUT FOR THE ATTACHMENT OF THE HERMANN-CAFTAIN CAVENDY EXONERATED. ETC., ETC.
The Moses Taylor sailed yesterday with passengers

nd the California and Pacific mails. She takes out with her several notabilities, respecting whom a few particulars may be interesting.

sub-Secretary of State for the republic of Guatemala. He arrived in New York on the Aspinwall steamer about intercourse with Don'A. J. de Yrisarri, Minister Plenipoten tiary for the republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua and San understood, to come to a full and definite understand ing with Senor Yrisarri on Isthmus matters generally. thout the same time that Senor Milia left Gautemaia fo the United States, Don Jose Vela, the private secretary of Senor Yrigarri, was on his way to Gautemala and Salvador, the two latter governments, and not, as has been publicly stated, to Nicaragua on behalf of any company whatever contending for the right to the Isthmus transit. The contentions of rival companies will probably soon sink into insignificance, and transit matters will be arranged on a the world in general, without regard to ctiques and specu lators. The general Coppress of the Central American States, soon to assemble, will probably decide all matters of contention, and perhaps in a way to render un

necessary all further intrigues on the part of speculators Captain Nye is also amongst the passengers of the Moree Taylor. This gentleman has been a captain of our cket ships plying between the American and English ports for the last five and thirty years. He is one of the oldest packet captains living, and acquired his first reputation from the unprecedentedly short passages made by the Independence under his command. One passage of this vessel, it will be recollected, was accomplished in fifteen days from port to port. The last packet ship commanded sels ever built. On leaving this ship, Captain Nya be came connected with the Collins line of steamers. He obtained the command of the steamship Pacific, and was the first to make the passage between this port and Liverpool side of ten days—a feat which gave its fi of the Pacific to lead the aid of his advice and experience to the establishment of the proposed steaming line

Another passenger by this vessel is Mr. George Sewell. the well known naval engineer. This gentleman goes out machinery of the new paddle sloop-of-war, the first naval vessel going to be built at that port. We Engineer at San Francisco. It was this gentle-man who superintended the construction of the masteam vessel that has yet been constructed for our navy. Mr. Sewell served as chief engineer in this frigate in the the whole of her three years cruise she was always in order and beat every vessel that she sailed with.

Mr. A. C. Stituers in also a passenger. He goes out as

chief engineer to the flag ship Merrimac, now on the Pacilic station.

the Moses Taylor to attach the Hermann for the liabilities incurred on her trip round the Horn to San Francisco, an all the drafts drawn for her account have been protested here. Under these circumstances it is hardly to be expected that the Hermann will come down to meet the Washington, and consequently the latter vessel will also be compelled to go round the Horn with her passengers. es there will be no connection with the Nicaragua route It is understood that the Washington is in new hands, bough some of her agents are the same, and that the new company have the means of carrying out their proposed operations. These changes will necessarily have the effect.

In connection with this matter we have to state that Mr. W. I., Hobson, a Valparaiso merchant who came up as a passenger on the Hermann from Valparaiso to Panama and then to this city, in company with Captain Cavendy, has called upon us in reference to the conduct of this offiver, he having been appealed to in the published cards of Captains Cavendy and Randall as a sort of unpire in egard to the non-stoppage of the Hermann at San Jean Sur. Mr. Hobson says that he is a personal friend of both captains, and that he is convinced that Captain Ca rendy acted perfectly right in leaving the ship as he did, nama. Under all the circumstances he thinks that Car tain Cavendy could not have acted otherwise, and he is ted by the most conscientious motives.

Since the above was written we have received the fol-

best interests of the company by whom he was employed.

2d. That on reaching Panama with the Hermann Capt. Cavendy was governed in despatching his ship direct to San Francisco by perfectly pure motives; that to my positive knowledge no outside influence was exerted to determine him in so doing; and that under the circumstances in which he was placed, I, as well as all other persons with whom I had any conversation on the subject at Panama after the departure of the Hermann from that port, agreed that he could not have safed otherwise in justice to the many souls he then had under his charge.

I much regret the difficulty between these two gentlemen, both being friends of mine and as such appreciated, and conclude with saying that both have had say views stated to them personally.

WILLIAM L. HORSON,
Late consignee of the steamship Hermann at Valparaise,
New York, December 20, 1888.

BURTON'S THEATRE -Mr. Barry Sallivan, the embedt leglish tragedian, commenced an obgagement here had ivan's excellent performance of the character referred to His engagement will continue during two weeks,

General Buenaventura Baez, ex-President of dential electors took place in October, and delegates in

the Dominican Republic.
ARKIVAL OF GENERAL BAEZ IN THIS CITY, EN ROUTE FOR TUROTE SERVICE OF HIS LIFE HIS PROMI-NUMBER OF THE DOMINICAN REPUB

General Buenaventura Baez, ox-President of the Do minican republic, who has played such a prominent part in the affairs of that portion of the unfortunate island of Hayti, arrived in this city on Sunday, from Curacoa, in the

General Baez is a mulatto, and has been twice called to the Presidency of the republic. He was first prominent n Dominican affairs in 1849, immediately after the expuleion of Jeminez from the Presidency. Jeminez, during the few months of his Presidency, had so disorganized the republic that Sculouque, the black Emperor of Hayti, whose aminions are situated on the west of the island, had, by Domingo, in the pursuance of his purpose for the conquering of the republic and the subjugation of the whole island to his role. In this dilemma the voice of the people called upon Gen. Santana, who, with a large force, came to the defence of the republic, and treated upon to assume the Presidency, but upon his refusal to accept any other office but that of General in Chief, the office was conferred upon Buenaventura Baez, his intimat friend and most intelligent co-operator in the work of securing the independence and civilization of the republic Back had the credit of being a talented organizer, and of baving, by his ministry, relieved the country from the incubus of war, leaving the people free to pursue the peace ful and profitable works of agriculture. In the pursuance of the plan of legislating for the country's good, as said on the one hand, or at the instigation of countries inimical to American interests, an ambassador was, in 1852, dessome settlement with the black Emperor, Soulouque. General Aefeu was despatched as such envoy, but any desire for an amicable settlement. Soulouque depre-cated the introduction of foreign elements with the counconvince Gen. Aefeu that the only terms which would please him were the complete subjugation of Dominica to of this treaty but an exchange of prisoners. But Gen-Facz did not seem to take hold of the hearts of the people in his management of his foreign policy and his refutation of the questions of European and American intervention in Dominican affairs, although he was ably seconded by Gen Santana. At the next ensuing election for the Presidential term it was found that Gen. Santana was chosen to the office, and from that time the warm friendship which had existed was changed into bitter hostility. Gen. Bacz was

at this time forever banished from San Domingo.

But Santana, in his turn, met with difficulties, and gave

great dissatisfaction by his action on the question of

with Spain was considered as affording to the son of Spaniards the facility of recovering their nationalitity. Santapa endeavored to nullify this article altogether, and in consequence incurred the Spanish ire, as well as disfaver at home, and he was deposed by decree on the 27th of May, 1856, leaving the Vice President, Regiatta Mota, acting President, though Santana transformed his resi dence at Segbo into a fortress, and refused to surrender. Spain continued to enforce the treaty, and to support her rights. In the course of political manouvring it became the policy of the opposition to Santana to resist the ratification of the treaty which was then upon the point of be ing made with the United States; and just at this juncture we find Gen. Bacz again suggested for the Presidency backed by Spanish influence, and inimical to the adoption of the treaty with this country. Our Charge d'Affaires at this time became much incensed at these proceedings, and bring a competent force to compet the ratification of the treaty. Amid all these difficulties and conflicting interests Gen. Bacz was sworn in, on the 6th of October, 1856. The naturalization party, which he favored, became powerful and increased his difficulties. They demanded that no place in the government should be given to the ancient partisans of Soulouque. The friends of Bacz say "he was thus forced to confide the care of directing affairs to Spanish officials." His enemies say he was the mere steel pigeon and tool of Spain in the whole affair. At any rate, in November, 1856, the rabble swarmed the streets of San Domingo, and with the Spanish ensign flying rent uts of "Vive I even went so far as to halt at the house of the American Consul, and haul down the American flag. It was well tions would lead to a reaction, and the fall of Bacz and the violence was condemned. But the prevalence of Spanish influence in the government produced dissatisfaction, and remonstrances began to pour in. Petitions poured in to bring to trial Santana and his partisans. In January, 1867. revolutionists assembling to the cry of "Vive Santana!" Paez resolved to invite his predecessor to San Domingo, in order to watch his movements or to play him traiter, and sent two hundred dragoons to Seybo to escort Santans to San Domingo. Santana consented, and after his He consented to leave the country, and on the 11th of June did leave for Martinique, though it was proposed by a majority of the Senate to send him before a judicial tribunal for trial and septence. In March, 1857, the term was to expire, when the ratification of the American treaty could be completed, and the ratification exchanged; and it was foared that Baez's policy towards the United States would produce exasperation and hostile demonstrations from our government. With this fear on the one hand, and the threats of Spain, which had placed him in power, on the other, he was sadiy perplexed. He, however, went so far in his ambition that despite all these perplexities he aspired to the title of "President for Life. the 8th of July an insurrection broke out in the southern portion of the republic, extending through Cibao, San Jago, and the districts of La Vega, Cotey and Seybo-near enough to San Domingo. The rebols had for es an indication of a desire for Santana to resume the direction of affairs. Nearly the whole of the country de clared in favor of the new government, which at one time San Bomingo, besieging Baez, and with the expectation that the people would declare against him. The provisional government issued a decree proclaiming the rea sons for the termination of his term of Since. But Back

earty that he was inciligible to the office on his second accession, having been but three years retired, when the law required six; that the electoral college was incomplete and illegal; that he intrigued with Spanish influence for power: that he had failed to keep the promises of his inaugural; and that he had wilfolly depreciated the nationa currency; that he had abused his position for personal

The provisional government, on the 16th of August, 1857, issued a proclamation accusing Bacz of having ruined his country, of combining with Soulouque with the design of dividing the spoils of the country, and denounced him in the most unmeasured terms, amounting almost to vita peration. Baez was cooped up in the capital, and it was and that Santana sent word to Soniouque to postpone his contemplated attack until Bacz was conquered, and that Soukonque consented, on condition that the Santana party would co-operate with him in bringing the whole island under his rule. Perhaps the black Emperor had no idea that Bacz would hold out so long, or he would not have made the stipulation.
On the 3d of March, of the present year, Jose D. Val

verde was sworn in as President of the republic, in place of Gen. Baez, to represent the new party and the new government; but Bacz still had strong adherents, and reused to give up the control of affairs. Hostilities were continued between the two parties, descrating the country and impeding commerce, until the 11th of June last, when Bacz capitolated the city and the government to Gene ral Santana. A convertion was agreed upon by the modulation of France, England and Spain, by which Bacz agreed to leave the Presidency and the country; Genera, Santana agreed not to molest any persons because of their having contributed to sustain the government of Bacz. lelivery of the city of San Domingo and the government, under this convention, took place on the 13th of June last; but dissensions arose in the camp of the conn contequence of a local lecurrection, and Gen. Sections scomed the roles of government. An election for Presiavor of Santana were returned.

Such has been the prominent part of Gen. Baez in the aveillations of rule consequent upon the disorder water of affairs in the locally unfortunate Dominican republic. He is now in his second banishment from his native country, and there is no certainty that he may not turn up again in the capacity of an aspirant for Presidential bone

Gold from Pike's Peak.

in St. Domingo.

eleven pennyweights of gold from the Pike's Peak diggings in Western Kansas. It was sent by the writer of the diowing letter to the person indicated, and thence from a business firm in St. Louis, with the miner's letter, to Mr. J. N. Sewell, a highly respectable leweller of this city, who has kindly furnished us the letter for publication. The gold, originally in small particles, was roughly amalgamated by the miner with quicksilver; but still its original particles can be detected, and they bear a close resemblance to the first California parcel sent to New York, and ved at this office in 1848. Mr. Sewell pronounces the gold to be fine in quality, and shares, with many others, in the opinion that during the next summer the convenient Pike's Peak diggings within our own territories will completely eclipse the remote and almost inacessible washings

Came of Charley Cherr, K. T., Nov. 4, 1858.

Mr. WM. R. Fien, St. Louise.

I write you from this point, where we have pitched our catup for the winter. We arrived in the Pike Peak country on the 16th of October, and prospected the country for fifteen days, and have found the point where we now are the best we have yet discovered. I have no doubt there is much better, but if we spend all our time in prospecting we get no gold. Our camp is about thirty miles from the mouth of Cherry creek, on the south side of the stream. Here we find the gold at a depth of four feet in the sand and gravel, and so far have made good wages. We have never found less than five cents to the per, and cometimes as high as three dollars. My brother John will band you this. He vaste St. Louis for the portion of getting supplies for the spring, and will return by the first train in April. He has a lot of gold with him, which we dug at this point. The particles are very small, and we gathered it with quicksilver. This gives a dark green appearance to the gold, but you will find the quality good.

I wish you would assist my brother in selling his gold.

good.

I wish you would assist my brother in selling his gold and purchasing such supplies as we need here. He is well posted as to what we want, but is a stranger to trade, and shall feel under many obligations to you for such assistance as you can render him.

My brother can give you all the particulars with regard to our pesition, the country prospects &c. I shall have ne opportunity of writing you again soon. Fon't fall to write me whenever you can, as we are shut out from the world here, and letters and papers are joyfully received.

H. E. SWEDGE.

A CONSIDERATE PICKEOCKET .- During the progress of the ate fire in the Bowery, Mr. John S. Patterson, of No. 293 Broadway, had two of his pockets picked by some expert thief. One pocket contained a portemonnaic with \$17 in containing some notes, receipts, &c., of much value. Yes terday morning Mr. Patterson made known his loss to Sergeant Lefferts, at the police headquarters, and expressed a great desire to recover the memorandum book, which he valued very highly. He had been gone but a short time, however, when Mr. Lewis A. Burt, living at No. 100 Mott street, entered the office and informed Sergeant Lefferts that he, too, had been victimized by a thief at the same fire, and had his pocket relieved of \$46. While showing the sergeant the manner in which he supposed he had been robbed he felt some strange bulk in his coat pock at. Hautily drawing forth the same, he was astonished to find that it was a memorandum book, of the existence of which he was wholly unawares up to that moment. Upon examining the contents of the book it proved to be the property of Mr. Patterson, the gentleman who had just left, and Mr. Burt was sorely puzzled to account for the possession of his neighbor's papers. The detective soon explained the matter, however, and relieved Mr. Burt's anxiety. The thief who robbed Mr. Burt. He was a considerate thief, and fluding that the memorandum book was of no use to any one except the owner, he bethought himself of a plan to restore it to its rightful owner, and accordingly when he picked Mr. Burt's nocket he shipped the memorandum book was of no use to any one except the owner, he bethought himself of a plan to restore it to its rightful owner, and accordingly when he picked Mr. Burt's nocket he shipped the memorandum book was of the owner, Mr. Patterson was acquainted with the recovery of his property soon afterwards, when he laughed beartily at the singular manner in which his memorandum book was restored to him.

Stamung Afrikays and Figure.—On Sunday evening the Taxatish containing some notes, receipts, &c., of much value. Yes

STABUNG AFFRAYS AND FIGURS.-On Sunday evening Riley lying in a milk wagon, suffering from the effects of wound in the side, received with a dirk knife in the hand of some unknown rowdy. The row occurred at a groggery in West Twenty eighth street, and the assailants fled immediately after committing the assault. A doctor was called in to dress Riley's wounds, after which the patient was taken to his home.

Patrick Scully was found in a similar situation at the corner of Canal street and the Bowery by policeman.

A Singular Case.—A somewhat novel and singular case came up before Justice Councily, at the lower Pouce Court, on Saturday. Michael Comerford, a laboring man, residing at No. 38 Pearl street, while going home from work on the evening of December 4, with his week's wages and a bag of wheat which his employer had given him in part payment, stopped at a porter house to take a drink, leaving his bag on the sidewalk. During his absence

in the employment of Messrs. Gibon & Co., Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay street, was taken into custody by policeman Jourdon, of the Sixth precinct, on a charge of stealing, at various times, small packages of goods from his em-ployers. Duff had been engaged in the store of the above firm for over nineteen years, and his alleged dichonesty is a matter of much surprise. The prisoner is well to do in the world, being the proprietor of a house and lot in Seventeenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Justice Beennan committed him for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

ASSAULT WITH A CLUB.-A German named John Von Spaendonck entered the grocery store corner of Elm and Howard streets at an early hour yester lay morning and the barkeeper relative to the price of the artiste. From the barkeeper relative to the price of the article. From words the parties came to blows, and in the melee Von Spaendonck received a severe blow on the head with a club in the hands of his adversary. The cries of the wounded man for help brought poinceman Montgomery, of the Fourteenth precinct, to the spot, but the barkeeper had made his escape through a side door. The injured man's wound was dressed by a physician.

The Clarky Lines Sett.—The examination in the case

of the People vs. John Clancy, for malicious libel apon Stephen P. Ressell, one of the late candidates for Comp. troller, came off before Justice Oaborn at the Lower Folice Court yesterday afterneen. O F. Oatman, advertising agent, of No. 22 Beckman street, deposed that the ibeneas communication was handed to him by Mr. Clancy, with the request that he would publish the same in the New York Sun, and that, in accordance with this request, be handed the same to one of the clerks in the Sun office, and told the latter to charge the advertising to his account. With the examination of Mr. Beach, the proprietor of the Sun, and one of his clerks, the case was closed for the day. A further hearing will come off next week.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR .- At a late hour on Sunday night Mr. Carpenter, proprietor of a grocery store in Sixth avenue, caught a burgiar attempting to enter he greeery store on the opposite side of the street. As he approached the burgiar for the purpose of capturing him the state took to flight. Mr. Carpenter pursued the fellow, and was joined in the chase by policeman Corwin, who had heard the atarm. After a long and exciting chase, in which two shots were fired at the fugitive, the latter bove to and gave himself up. The prisoner, who gave his name as Themas McManus, was committed by Justice Kelly, of the Second Instrict Police Court.

The following misdirected letters were taken from the advertised list in the BERALD of Saturday, Dec. 18.

JOSTON.

JOS Sindow & Co.

Texnor & Felon.

We broguer, Winter & Gress.
W. Winter & c.

E. Yanke Privateer.

Taylor & Gardine micosky
U. S. Navai Lyce
G. W. Edelman.
Fill Languer.

D. S. Gregory, Jr. & Co.,